ANNUAL REPORT

Manitoba Heritage Site Designations

Heritage Building Grants

Manitoba Heritage Council Commemorative Plaques

Fiscal Year 1998-1999

Manitoba
Culture, Heritage
and Tourism
Historic Resources
Hon. Diane McGifford
Minister

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On the Cover: Pipestone Municipal Building, Reston

Town halls and civic buildings are amongst our proudest built achievements. They are important symbols, reminding us of our continuing civic obligations and also of our democratic roots. The Pipestone Municipal Hall, designated in 1999 as a Provincial Heritage Site, is one of eleven civic buildings that has been designated by provincial and municipal authorities. It is a striking example of this kind of building, situated in the centre of town, a proud and pleasing reminder of the people it represents.

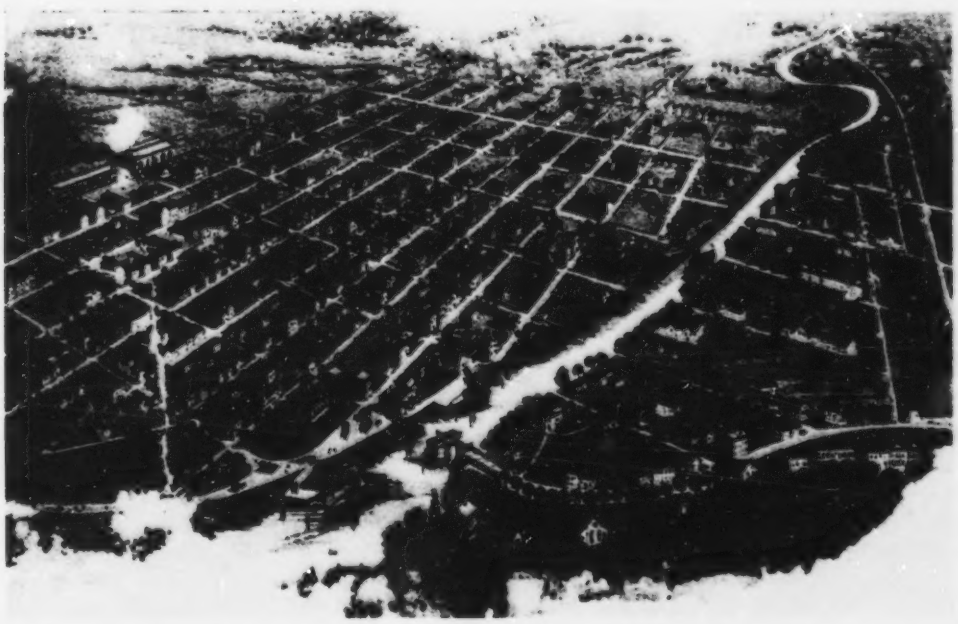
A. Manitoba Heritage Site Designations

Heritage Sites and The Heritage Resources Act

MANITOBANS ARE VERY AWARE of the need to keep our heritage alive. We have inherited incredible riches from the past. The physical reminders range from the fossils of prehistoric creatures and the stone tools used by Manitoba's earliest human inhabitants to the landmark buildings constructed by the founders of our villages, towns and cities. If we take the time to study them, they tell us about the past and, from the past, about ourselves. We can choose the best of our inheritance and pass it on to the next generation.

The Heritage Resources Act encourages and facilitates the protection and conservation of Manitoba's heritage resources. Heritage sites can include buildings, structures and land of archaeological and historical significance. When a heritage property is considered to be of special significance, either the provincial government or a municipal government may identify it and protect it under the terms of *The Act.* This is "designation." The City of Winnipeg, under The City of Winnipeg Act, protects buildings through the Historical Buildings By-law 1474/77.

The Heritage Resources Act provides for two levels of designation: municipal and provincial. Typically, churches, schools, railway stations, fur trade posts, pioneer trails and existing homes of locally prominent people built before 1930 are considered community landmarks most appropriately protected by municipal governments. Objects, sites and existing structures which clearly demonstrate a potential to illustrate an important theme of Manitoba's development may be possible candidates for legal protection as provincial heritage sites under *The Heritage Resources Act*. From fossils and stone tools to landmark buildings, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism has protected the rare, unique and best representative examples remaining of well-loved symbols of our collective heritage.



Emerson, ca. 1880 (Courtesy Provincial Archives of Manitoba). Manitoba boasts a proud architectural heritage, with many early buildings still in our midst. The Province of Manitoba, and many of its municipalities, have undertaken to protect the most important historic structures, ensuring that these connections to the people and events that shaped our past are preserved for the future.

Judging which sites merit designation is an important task. To ensure the best advice is available on heritage issues, *The Act* establishes an appointed body, the Manitoba Heritage Council. The Council advises and makes recommendations to the Minister of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism on provincial commemoration and legal protection of sites and structures under *The Heritage Resources Act*. A central question the Council tries to answer for every proposal brought to its attention is: "Does this proposal have a province-wide impact?" Council members represent various regions of Manitoba, have heritage expertise and make recommendations on proposals by applying standard assessment criteria to ensure consistent and objective decision-making.

A provincially designated heritage site cannot be damaged, destroyed, removed, repaired or developed unless a heritage permit is obtained from the Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism. Similarly, alterations to municipal heritage sites require a heritage permit obtained from the designating municipal government. This ensures that renovations or improvements made to a site or structure are sympathetic to its architectural and/or historic nature.

In 1998-99, four provincial and 15 municipal heritage sites were designated and protected under *The Act*. They represent key historic themes of Manitoba's past. The designation and protection of these buildings underlines the commitment of groups and individuals determined to preserve our heritage. This commitment ensures these touchstones of a community's past are preserved to enrich future generations. As of March 31, 1999, 283 sites (106 provincial and 177 municipal) have been designated under the legislation. For those interested in historical information on any of these sites, the Historic Resources Branch maintains a register that is available for public review. The Branch can also mail a complete listing of provincial and municipal heritage sites to anyone who requires this information.

For further information about *The Heritage Resources Act*, designation procedures or grant assistance, please contact:

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1. Provincial Heritage Sites

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE, HERITAGE AND TOURISM, through the Manitoba Heritage Council, is responsible for identifying those special buildings that best represent the important historical and architectural themes that mark our past. The four Provincial Heritage Sites, designated in 1998-99, and presented on the following pages, contribute significantly to our appreciation of Manitoba's rich history. The provincial designations in 1998-99 provide protection to buildings associated with the province's religious life, its political development, our proud agricultural past and the fun-filled world of recreational history.

Buildings are keys to appreciating our past. They allow us to trace our forebears, to better understand their circumstances, ideas, their passions, successes and failures, their skill and ingenuity. The Province has protected those buildings, like the Manitoba Legislative Building, right, that are critical for a fuller understanding of our rich heritage.

St. Matthew's Anglican Cathedral

403 13th Street, Brandon
Designated on 17 January 1999 by the Honourable Rosemary Vodrey, Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship
Present Owner: The Anglican Diocese of Brandon

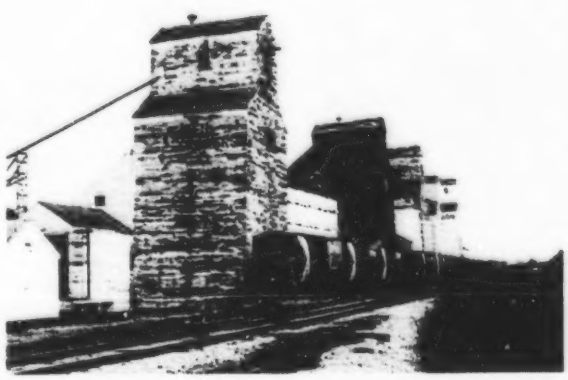
From 1900 until the outbreak in 1914 of World War I, new buildings in Manitoba became the most visible manifestation of our prosperity and optimism. In church designs there were dramatic advances. Churches were more often built of brick or stone and there was increasing experimentation with spatial arrangements. In Anglican churches, the traditional scheme of nave, porch, chancel and vestry was combined with spaces for community activities and Sunday Schools.

Built in 1912-13 to designs by Brandon architect W.A. Elliott, and constructed by the firm of William Bell and Son, the cathedral church of the Diocese of Brandon expresses the tenor of the times. The English Gothic Revival style chosen by Elliott is here a carefully modelled mass, with a complex floor plan and variety of roof lines. The interior is particularly beautiful, with a sophisticated use of forms that combine the demands of structure, function and tradition into a unified whole.

Inglis Grain Elevator Row

Inglis
Designated on 17 January 1999 by the Honourable Rosemary Vodrey, Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship
Present Owner: Inglis Area Heritage Committee, Inc.

Grain elevators are Prairie icons, powerful, stately reminders of our agricultural history. Almost every Manitoba community had at least one, and large centres often boasted a whole set, lined up along the rail track. The five elevators in Inglis are remarkable. They are not only the last example in Manitoba of an elevator row, they are also the best remaining example in Canada. In fact, in 1996 the line was declared a site of national historic significance. Built over the course of forty years, during the "Golden Age" of grain elevator construction (1900-1940), the Inglis elevators are a virtual textbook case of Manitoba's elevator history. They represent the full range of ownership types: from the large Canadian and American-backed companies, the smaller family-owned concerns, to farmer co-operatives. They also have survived largely unaltered, each boasting intact internal workings.



Pipestone Municipal Building

401 3rd Avenue, Reston
Designated on 17 January 1999 by the Honourable Rosemary Vodrey, Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship
Present Owner: Rural Municipality of Pipestone

As Manitoba's young communities took shape in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a variety of public services were quickly added to the building fabric: a fire hall, perhaps a police station, maybe a jail, and of course a town hall. The Rural Municipality of Pipestone was incorporated in 1893 but it was not until 1917, with the construction of the Pipestone Municipal Building, that a formal civic presence was created for the citizens. Brandon architect William A. Elliott and builder A.H. Bushy of Reston created a fine brick structure. Elliott's design is unusual for this type of building; where others were often based on the Classical Revival, with a Greek temple front, this building is derived from the more informal Italianate villa style, with its broad roof overhang and corner tower. The building is an elegant expression of the municipality's pride and confidence.

Former CPR Resort Water Tower

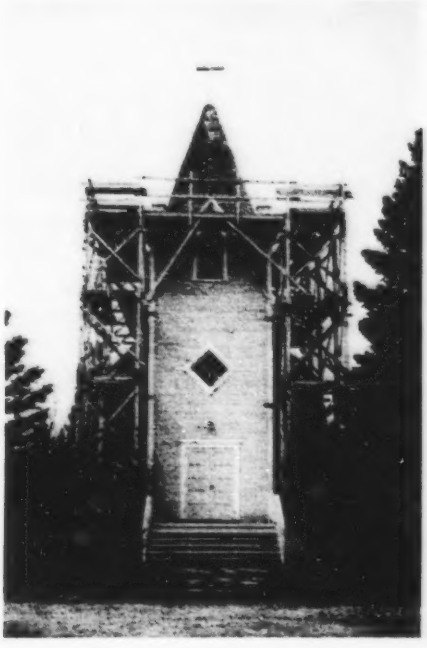
Stephenson's Point, Winnipeg Beach
Designated on 23 June 1998 by the Honourable Rosemary Vodrey, Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship
Present Owner: Town of Winnipeg Beach

In 1900 the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) began development of the Winnipeg Beach resort on the south-western edge of Lake Winnipeg. The resort, one of Western Canada's premier attractions, offered an array of accommodation, recreation and amusement facilities for day trippers and cottagers. The water tower on Stephenson's Point is the only remaining vestige of those early structures. It was constructed in 1928 by Vulcan Iron Works Limited, of Winnipeg and is a good example of the riveted steel towers common in Manitoba from 1890 to 1940. The tower incorporated strength, durability, and efficient use of space. A windmill pumped water from Lake Winnipeg into the tank. Elevating the water created a pressurized system that provided water for steam locomotives and via pipes to fire hydrants near resort facilities. Although the tower ceased operation in 1964, when the CPR closed its resort, it remains a familiar landmark.

2. Municipal Heritage Sites

BUILDINGS AND SITES DESIGNATED BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES ensure that important connections with our past are preserved. Over the past five years, the number of local governments that have recognized the value of protecting certain important sites from their past has increased impressively. As municipalities seek to protect some of their best heritage resources, they often do so with an eye to broader concerns, like tourism and economic development. For example, the Town of Minnedosa has embarked on a long-term heritage policy, with select designations (six so far) and the production of an architectural walking tour. As Mayor Terry Drebit says, "We are very lucky to have a group of very dedicated people in Minnedosa committed to heritage." Of course the primary benefit of this planning is increased tourism. And as the mayor says, "We've seen a great deal of new money come into town because of our heritage attractions. We see ourselves as the gateway to Clear Lake and our heritage people have capitalized on that. They're very sophisticated marketers." It's clear from talking to the mayor that, while they have some notable attractions, that it's the people that have made the difference. "It's those heritage enthusiasts, who just have an amazing amount of energy, who have the great ideas that really put us on the map."

Fifteen heritage sites were designated in 1998-99 by various municipal authorities. The selections reflect an abiding interest locally to protect historically important houses, religious and educational buildings, early examples of farm outbuildings and the fascinating variety of commercial activity that characterized earlier times.



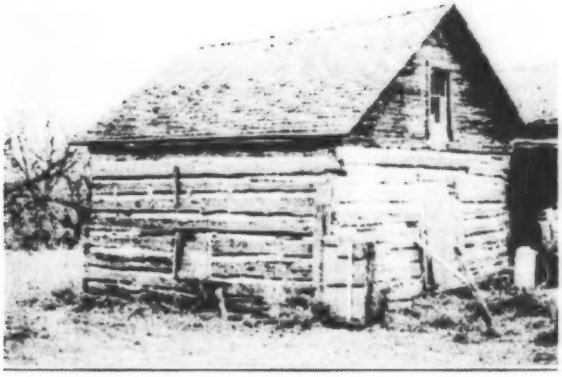
We can all be grateful for the addition of these special buildings to our collection of protected Municipal Heritage Sites. Each building allows us to create a more complete picture of our province's past. But they are more than historic artifacts. Each is a contemporary story of passion, energy and pride, in which determined individuals and groups ensure that these notable buildings are saved and re-used. One compelling behind-the-scenes story from this year is indicative.

In the western Interlake, near Moosehorn, stands St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, swathed in scaffolding, clearly undergoing an impressive restoration. The dedication of local people is inspiring. Mildred Bauch, one of the members of the congregation, has been involved in the project for years. "It's nice to restore things, to keep your heritage in your place," she says. "There's our bell and the beautiful chandeliers in the church that are so special. And you see so many buildings of this age going down. We didn't want that to happen to our church. We want to keep the past alive." And alive it is, visited by dozens of visitors each summer. Doug Altman, who farms on the land next door, is not a member of the congregation, but has similar feelings. "This is such a nice church, such a nice building, that it has to be saved." Showing a visitor around, he takes obvious pride in the construction of the building, the design, and its history. He recounts the lightning strike last year that tore through the steeple, a wound that might have defeated others. But these proud people are not quitters. In fact, the repairs to the lightning damage are already well underway.

Arborg Unitarian Church

282 Ingolfs Street, Arborg,
Designated on 16 August 1998 by the Town of Arborg
Present Owner: Church Board of the Arborg Unitarian Church

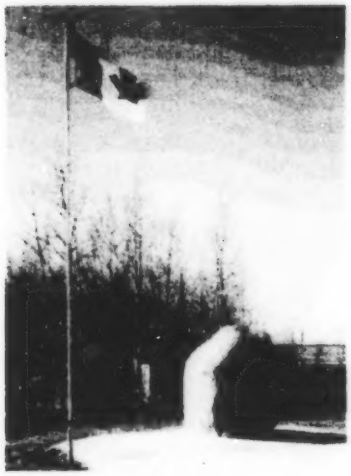
In 1891 Reverend Magnus J. Skaptason preached a dramatic Easter sermon in the Arborg area, signaling local support for the formation of the Unitarian Church. Unitarianism, which was opposed to Lutheranism, was a North American phenomenon that quickly took hold in Manitoba. In the Interlake there were 13 Unitarian congregations established and eight buildings constructed. Today only the church buildings at Arborg, Gimli and Arnes remain. The Arborg church is a fine building. Constructed in 1927 by volunteers from the congregation, the church is a product of its time, its form and details derived from prevailing residential bungalow designs.



Former Sexsmith House

18 Kings Park Road, Carman
Designated on 14 May 1998 by the Town of Carman
Present Owner: Town of Carman

Because surviving examples of pioneer buildings from the 1870s are rare in Manitoba, this little log house is special, a reminder of the difficult early years endured by our forebears. The building is typical of the type, a simple form with a gable roof. The house was built by George Sexsmith, whose first sojourn to Manitoba in 1870 as part of the Wolseley Expedition was cut short by a broken leg. Undaunted; he returned in 1872, homesteaded, and married Flora Field. Mr. Sexsmith was a notable early politician as well, serving as councillor and reeve.



Former Opawaka School Site

NE 16-4-7W, Darlingford area
Designated on 27 May 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Thompson
Present Owner: Rural Municipality of Thompson

Early settlers in this area built a log school in 1886 and, as it sat on a mound, referred to it as Mound School. In 1889 a new wood frame building replaced the log structure, itself replaced in 1919 by the final building, this one called Opawaka School. This evolution of building services was typical of the development of education in Manitoba, from early pioneer structures to sophisticated one-room facilities. Opawaka School was removed in the mid-1990s and a cairn erected to commemorate its history.

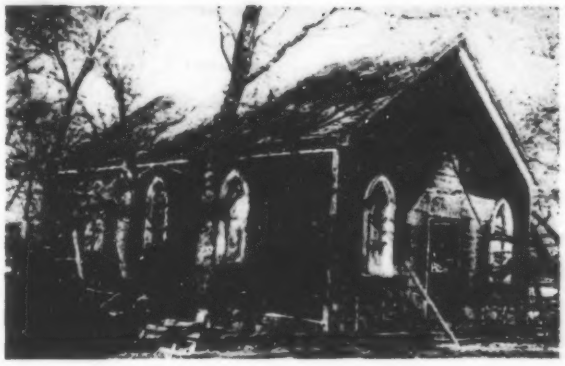
Former Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

131 Main Street, Elgin
Designated on 15 June, 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Whitewater
Present Owner: Elgin and District Historical Museum

The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce building in Elgin is a good example of the kind of bank buildings erected in small urban centres in the early twentieth century. Built in 1904, it was originally two storeys high, providing accommodation for the bank manager. The second storey was removed in the 1950s, but the neat little building is still a proud presence and, befitting a bank, of brick construction. Architecturally, the designer used the brick to good effect, creating arched bands that encircle the building. The bank was closed in 1995 and now serves as the Elgin and District Historical Museum.

Former Archibald Methodist Church
(Archibald United Church)

SE 17-4-9W, Manitou area
Designated on 8 December 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Pembina
Present Owner: Archibald Historical Museum



Before the Methodist Church was subsumed in 1925 as part of the United Church of Canada, it had a profound impact on society, affecting social change through a pragmatic theology. The buildings they constructed, like the former Archibald Methodist Church, were themselves often deliberately simple. Only the pointed windows, an element from the Gothic Revival style, suggest its function. The building's interior is less severe, with walls sheathed in a variety of patterned wood. Built in the late 1890s, the church was vacant for several years until the nearby Archibald Historical Museum took it upon themselves to save, and eventually restore, this landmark.

Former Dr. Kaye House

Northeast Corner, Government Road Allowance and Boundary Street, Melita
Designated on 13 October 1998 by the Town of Melita
Present Owners: Linda Jago and Dale Patterson

While this house was built in 1908 (and served various families for many years), it was the 50 year span from about 1940 to 1990, when it was owned by Dr. H.A. Kaye, that it gained prominence. Dr. Kaye was a medical doctor whose practice took him into the homes of almost everyone in and around Melita. The house is a good example of the type of houses constructed around the turn of the century. The broad curving porch is its most striking feature, creating a welcoming presence. The old house is being converted into a combination tea house and bed and breakfast operation.

Former Sprague House
(Cadurcis House)

Minnedosa
Designated on 16 March 1999 by the Town of Minnedosa
Present Owner: Minnedosa and District Heritage Village

The rich rolling farmland around Minnedosa was settled in the 1880s, and fine farmsteads were quickly added to the landscape. This farm house, originally located about 20 kilometres west of Minnedosa, was built around 1910 by W. Sprague, an American settler who moved back to U.S. after about a year. The house then served as home for other families, notably the Dickies and the Thierys. The design of the house is impressive, with a fine broad porch. The house, which is named Cadurcis for the school district in which it was located, was moved to the museum site where it is being restored inside and out.

Former Riverside School

NW 9-6-19W, Minto area
Designated on 15 June 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Whitewater
Present Owner: Gwen Wooley

When settlers from around the world began filling up Manitoba's farm country in the late nineteenth century, one of the first public buildings they erected was a school. Naturally, because time and money were at a premium, the resulting buildings were simple. The former Riverside School, built around 1885 is an excellent example. The building is modest, both in terms of size and architectural appointment. But it is not without charm, and the three evenly spaced windows on the sides, capped with angled pediments, give the building a certain gravity, befitting its function as the repository of pioneer hopes and dreams.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

NE 13-26-8W, Moosehorn area
Designated on 11 March 1999 by the Rural Municipality of Grahamdale
Present Owner: St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

German settlers from Volhynia (an area bordering Russia) arrived in Manitoba's Interlake region in 1908, establishing through fishing and cattle ranching a thriving community. Their Lutheran faith was strong but the construction of a church wasn't possible until 1916. However, the project proved to be a difficult one and the building was not completed until 1921. The wait was worth it, for the resulting building is a fine piece of design, very German in its character, with a compact nave and solid tower set into the building. The church served an active congregation until 1964, and has been used for special functions since then.

Former Speer House

SW 30-11-15E, Oakbank area
Designated on 14 April 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Springfield
Present Owner: Kathleen J. Speer

This modest farmhouse is associated with a seminal event in Manitoba's history: the first shipment of wheat from Winnipeg to Ontario, in 1876, the harbinger of the province's growth as a major player in the country's agricultural economy. This house was built in 1882 by John Speer, who supplied 44 bushels for inclusion in that historic shipment. Speer had arrived in Manitoba in 1875 from Lindsay Ontario, accompanied by his wife and children, who helped in the construction. Built from locally milled lumber; the house is modest externally, but the interior is virtually intact, with fine period wood-work.

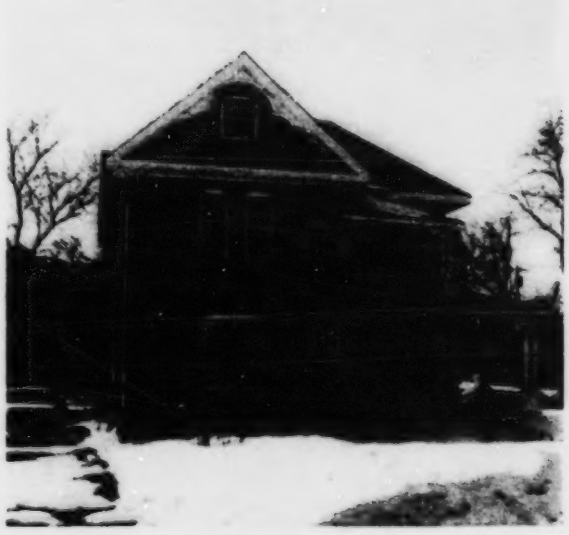
Former Berry House

408 First Avenue, Reston
Designated on 14 January 1999 by the Rural Municipality of Pipestone
Present Owner: Boyd Bloomer

This house is an exquisite example of the stylistic traditions of southern Ontario and the architectural expression possible with brick. The original owners, Harcourt and Mary Berry, arrived here from Ontario in the 1890s, and Harcourt opened a barber shop. Defining characteristics of the typical southern Ontario house include the use of a tall pointed gable window (seen here on the left) and a dainty verandah constructed of wood. The use of two colours of brick, and their placement at building corners, around windows and as bands around the walls, helps make this house a very special part of Reston's heritage.

Former Dolmage House

44-4th Avenue, Souris
Designated on 7 December 1998 by the Town of Souris
Present Owners: Gary and Sharon Howell



This commodious and elegant house was built in the 1890s by William Dolmage as a wedding gift for his new bride, Anna Wood. Anna was the daughter of a member of the Millbrook Colonization party, the first settlers in the Souris area. William became the local and then general agent for Massey-Harris Company. When he died in 1909 Anna converted the house to accept other functions, including a doctor's office. The house was likely built with brick from Harry Payne's brickyard, a Souris operation until it moved to Hartney in 1895. The outside is a study in fine design, but the inside is remarkable, with ornate "ball-and-stick" woodwork.

Former Nordin Farmstead

NE 28-16-1E, Teulon area
Designated on 14 October 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Rockwood
Present Owners: John and Caroline Langston

The needs of each type of farming operation creates its own particular demands on building types and designs. The former Olaf Nordin dairy operation near Teulon is typical in this regard, but special in the designs. The barn (built in 1926) features a standard gambrel-shaped loft but is supported on a solid stone foundation. The house, built in 1920-21, is remarkable. Mr. Nordin was a trained civil engineer and his interest in construction materials is evident. The main floor is of poured concrete, which nicely contrasts with the shingled second storey. The Nordin farm was well known in the local Swedish community as the site of rollicking barn dances.

Former J.R. Amos Blacksmith Shop

101, Second Street, Waskada
Designated on 16 February 1999 by the Village of Waskada
Present Owner: Village of Waskada

Until the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century, horse power was the driving force in Manitoba. And a whole set of services was required to sustain the thousands of horses spread throughout the province. Key amongst these was the blacksmith. In Waskada, it was James Renwick Amos who fit the bill. Amos' blacksmith shop is itself as modest as you can get, but it is also unusual. The building is of poured, formed concrete, an early example (built in the early 1900s) of that technology. The Village plans to restore the building as part of their museum complex.

Former Moffat Barn

SE 1-15-10W, Woodside area
Designated on 9 June 1998 by the Rural Municipality of Lakeview
Present Owners: Brent and Diane Hackewich

Nearly always impressive because of their size, barns can attain a certain majesty when, like this one, they are topped with an elegant roof shape. A landmark in the Lakeview area, this barn was built around 1910 for J.K. Moffatt, who was involved in the horse-trading business. The barn was constructed with the help of neighbours, who pitched in over a number of days to see the loft structure raised. When it was built, the barn was about as up-to-date as you could get, with a solid concrete foundation and curved rafters whose ends were embedded in the walls.

B. Heritage Building Grants

Designated Heritage Building Grants Program

THE DESIGNATED HERITAGE BUILDING GRANTS PROGRAM ASSISTS the owners and lessees of designated heritage buildings with projects related to the appropriate conservation of their historic buildings. Through this support, the program seeks to enhance our understanding and appreciation of Manitoba's heritage. By offsetting the cost of conservation work, the program helps to preserve the nature and quality of the designated building.

Total grant funds provided in 1998-99 were $300,000.00.

The Designated Heritage Building Grants have proven to be valuable incentives for owners wanting to conserve their heritage buildings. In fact, the average leverage ratio (the ratio of grant amount to the total cost of the project) has been 1:7. That means the grants provided in 1998-98 have helped to generate about $2.5 million in construction activity.

There can also be significant spin-off benefits through local tourism and the conservation of resources. Perhaps most important is the sense of pride and well-being that conservation projects generate in a community; building conservation is a highly visible activity and the results are tangible. Building conservation provides a way for communities to create affordable new facilities that might not otherwise be economically feasible.

The following lists of grants approved under this program are divided into two sections: Provincial Sites and Municipal Sites. Besides the lists of grants, this section of the report highlights examples that illustrate some of the most common types of conservation projects undertaken this year.

There are significant employment benefits to Manitobans generated by the Designated Heritage Building Grants Program. Building conservation is labour-intensive, with 60-75% of project costs being labour. In many cases, workers (and owners, like Stephen Hayter, left, of Brandon's Villa Louise) are gaining valuable new skills as a result of working on heritage buildings and with historic materials. Most labour tends to be very localized, keeping employment within the community.

1. Provincial Projects

The following grants were approved in 1998-1999.

Location	Site Name	Applicant	Grant Amount	Work Done
Baldur area	Grund Lutheran Church	Grund Lutheran Historical Society	$3,000	- repair wood siding - repair bell tower - install handicap ramp
Brandon	Former Citizen's Science Building	BUSU Knowles Douglas Commission	$37,519	- install cedar shingles - repair roof structure
Brandon	Villa Louise	S. & T. Hayter	$5,843	- repoint brickwork - restore windows - structural repair and restoration of verandah - install eavestroughing
Dauphin	Former Dauphin Town Hall	Dauphin and District Allied Arts Centre	$9,521	- restore pressed metal ceiling - paint auditorium with historical paint colours - carpet public areas
Emerson	Emerson Town Hall and Court House Building	Town of Emerson	$6,720	- restore cornice - restore entrance roof - repair and restore entrance columns
Poplar Point	St. Anne's Anglican Church	St. Anne's Memorial and Maintenance Cmte.	$15,000	- replace tower foundation - reinstall belltower - restore church tower - paint with historic colours
Portage la Prairie	Former Portage Land Titles Office	Charles Carr	$1,113	- clean brick walls - repoint brickwork
Venlaw area	Former Negrych Homestead	Gilbert Plains and District Historical Society	$3,916	- install cedar shingles and repair log walls - prepare replacement logs for barn - restore exterior clay finish of barn

Vigilance Rewarded

The glory of many buildings can be found in their details and in their interesting roof shapes. Of course, in practical terms roofs are the key protective fabric for a building. Lose the roof and eventually you've lost the building. So it's vital that the roofs of our heritage buildings be well protected.

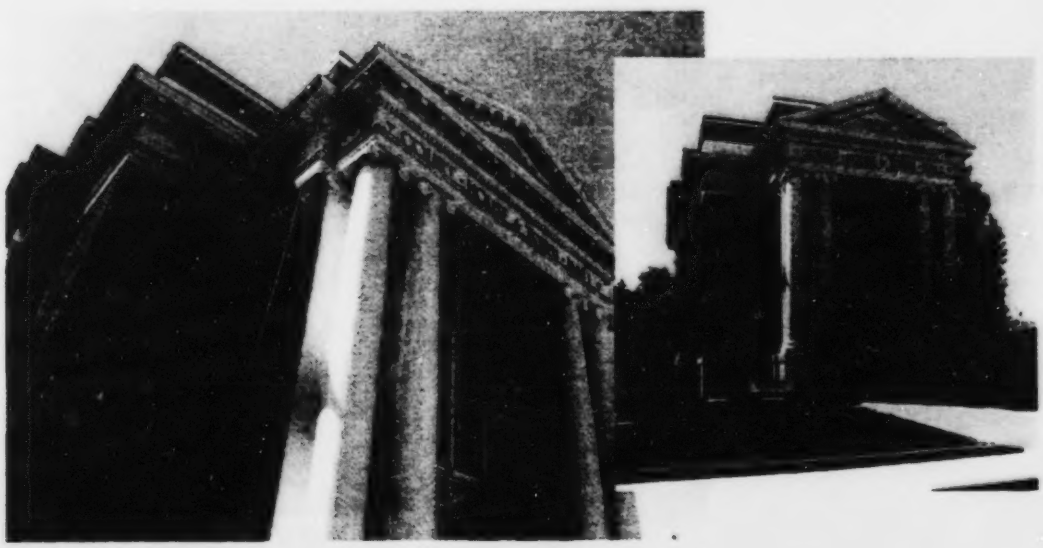
For many of our historic buildings, it's the details that make them so special. Naturally, they are also prone to deterioration, and in frequent need of repair.

A number of projects this year featured work to repair these key elements. Two impressive projects, the Trappist Monastery Guesthouse and the Emerson Town Hall, are excellent examples of the value of such work.

This page: Roof repairs on the Trappist Monastery Guesthouse in Winnipeg required careful attention to the dormers.

Opposite page: The work on the Emerson Town Hall involved repairs to the columns and the beautifully detailed pediment.

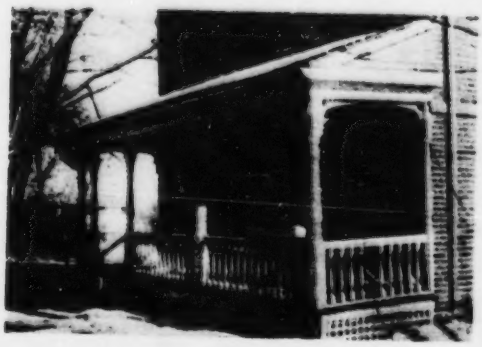
Location	Site Name	Applicant	Grant Amount	Work Done
Virden	Former Virden CPR Station	Town of Virden	$23,350	- structural repair of main floor and roof - replace windows and doors
Winnipeg	First Presbyterian Church	First Presbyterian Church	$6,250	- roof repairs - foundation repairs - paint exterior trim with historical paint colours
Winnipeg	Former Trappist Monastery Guesthouse	St. Norbert Arts and Cultural Centre	$27,345	- install cedar shingles
Winnipeg	Isbister School	Winnipeg School Division No. 1	$20,000	- Phase 2 of restoration
Winnipeg	Knox United Church	Knox United Church	$13,188	- restore original windows and storm windows
Winnipeg	St. Luke's Anglican Church	The Corporation of the Parish Church of St. Luke	$10,000	- repair roof structure - repoint stonework - restore parish hall entrance
Winnipeg	Walker Theatre	Walker Theatre Performing Arts Group, Inc.	$18,143	- restore exterior entrance - structural repairs to marquee



2. Municipal Projects

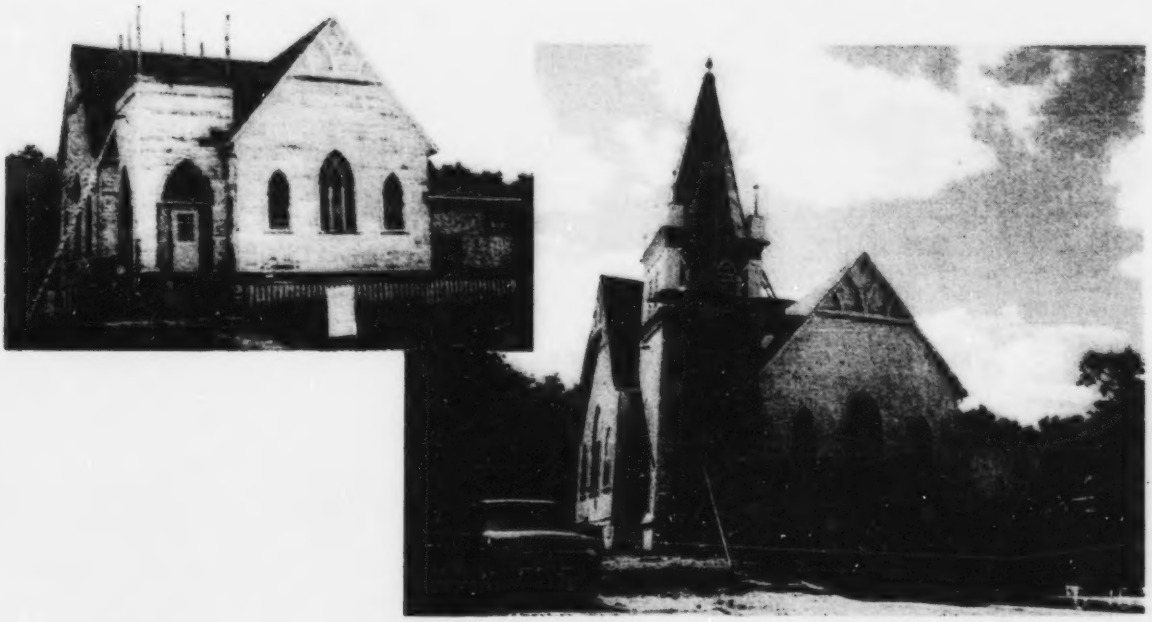
The following grants were approved in 1998 - 1999.

Location	Site Name	Applicant	Grant Amount	Work Done
Boissevain	Former Welch Block	Sidney Braybrook	$5,723	- structural repair of stone wall - replace windows - restore balcony
Brandon	Fraser Block	Melvin Mott	$1,600	- restore pressed metal ceiling - restore storefront - install period awning
Cardinal	Former Ste. Therese Roman Catholic Church	Cardinal Church Historical Project	$3,450	- repair roof structure - repair ceiling - repair windows
Carman	Former Post Office Building	Town of Carman	$7,500	- replace deteriorated windows - "climate seal" windows - repair furnace room ceiling
Cypress River area	Former Bru Lutheran Church	A. & A. Wytinck	$5,344	- repair wood siding - restore steeple and belfry - install wheelchair ramp
Elphinstone area	Former Horod School	Horod School Heritage Committee	$825	- restore siding on teacherage - repoint stone foundation - install eavestroughing - install handrail - restore well structure
Emerson	Former Bryce House	Sharon-Ann Ewens	$6,314	- install cedar shingles - repair roof structure
Gimli	Former Jonasson House	R. & H. Lair	$3,565	- restore dormers and dormer windows - install cedar shingles on porch roof - repair and restore wood trim on porch



A Town Takes Charge

The Town of Selkirk is dedicated to preserving its heritage. In fact, it's so dedicated that it bought the old McLeod House, one of the fine old houses along Eveline Street, and has proceeded to refurbish and restore it. The first step in an ongoing project has seen the repair of the roof and the detailed verandah. While grant monies were used in the project, the building is expected to help pay its own way in the future; the Town is renting it out and will use those revenues for upkeep.



Onward, Upward

The old Hurdekried Lutheran Church at Bru has found salvation in the form of Albert and Annette Wytinck, heritage devotees who not only rescued the building from imminent destruction (and moved it to the Cypress River area) but then converted it into a thriving business. The story is a fascinating one. In this project we can see the devotion of a community to its past and of a family to its future.

The story starts when the Wytincks rented their land and sought alternatives to the farming life. After some thought (and trepidation) they decided to combine their talents and interests (she owned a variety shop, he's a welder and entertainer) in one operation–a bed and breakfast and a restaurant. They hardly knew what kind of excitement they would be generating. And it hasn't stopped yet! The first step involved major repairs to the building. Albert, who has carried out most of the work, has also had a number of willing, helping hands. As Annette observes, "We got every generation involved. Our seventeen-year old son perfected his own welding skills, creating tables from the church's register grates." And 85-year old Archie Richmond, a retired carpenter, routed and beveled the various pieces of wooden trim. "You know, we had so many local people involved, volunteering to help out. And they were thrilled to be part of this project. Even the professional painters who worked on the building were inspired: they did the last two days of work for free!" Annette adds that people are still showing up with ideas and artifacts for the church. Even before the Wytincks opened for business they estimate that 1,500 people have visited. "It started with a building, but now it's all about people. It's been an awakening for us, and for local people. We're starting to see lots of emotions; from people who had no idea how important the church was to them."

And of course over the course of the project the Wytincks have come to appreciate the skill of the pioneer builders. "You know, they did this all by hand. No power tools. It's just amazing what they did," observes Annette.

And it's just as amazing to see what the Wytincks have done.

Location	Site Name	Applicant	Grant Amount	Work Done
Grandview area	Former Tamarisk School	Tamarisk School Municipal Heritage Cmte.	$4,125	- install eavestroughs - repair chimney - restore wood trim - apply historical paint finishes
Hilbre	Former Hilbre School	Alphild Drewe	$1,097	- lift and level building - replace floor joists - restore parts of floor
Melita	Former United Church Manse	G. & E. Huys	$1,628	- repoint foundation - repair wood trim - paint with historical colours - replace 13 windows
Rossburn	St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church	St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Committee	$1,729	- exterior painting of the dome
Russell	Former Smellie Brothers Store	Dale Brown	$7,750	- repair stone foundation - repair structural members
Sandy Lake area	St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church	St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church	$8,200	- restore windows - restore all historical paint finishes
Selkirk	Former McLeod House	Town of Selkirk	$7,875	- install cedar shingles - repair and repoint brickwork - restore original verandah - paint exterior trim with historical colours - site development
Selkirk	Former Toronto Dominion Bank	Ernie Benjamin	$5,250	- foundation repairs - skylight restoration - roof sealing - window awnings - apply period bank lettering

Location	Site Name	Applicant	Grant Amount	Work Done
Souris	Former Wright House	Tara Stratton	$4,875	- repoint brickwork and stone foundation - install cedar shingles - repair roof - repair exterior trim - paint with historical colours
Winnipeg	Great West Saddlery Building	Prairie Housing Co-op	$7,500	- repoint stone parapets - replace flat roof - repair handicap access elevator

We Do Windows!

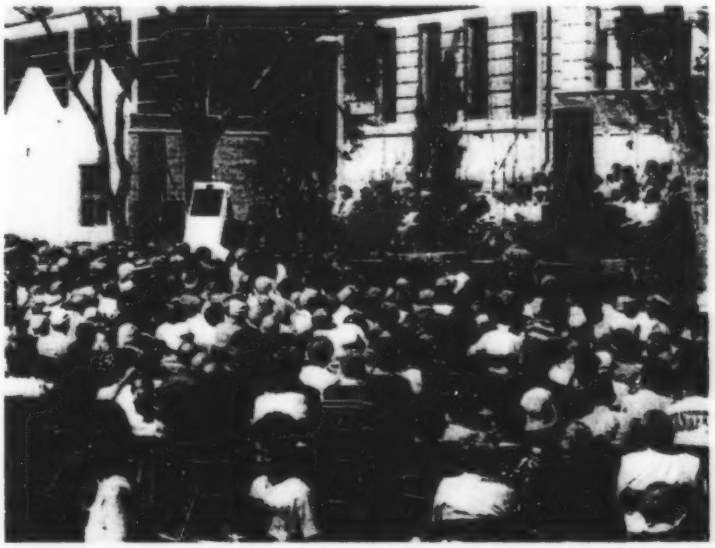
Heather and Rick Lair hail from "away" as they say in the Maritimes. She's from New Brunswick. He's from Ontario. It's Rick's work with Parks Canada that brought them to Manitoba, and eventually to Gimli. They both love history and heritage and immediately fell in love with this precious old Gimli landmark, the home (and office for many years) of several well-known local physicians. This grant helped the couple upgrade several windows (below). The units were manufactured especially for the house and blend right into the building's original character, an important consideration for any heritage site. The Lairs aren't stopping with this project. They also have plans to fix up the front porch and then work on the house's north face.

C. Manitoba Heritage Council Commemorative Plaques

The Plaque Program

THROUGH THE PLACEMENT OF HERITAGE SITE MARKERS, the Manitoba Heritage Council annually honours people, places and events that are considered of provincial historical significance. Proposals to commemorate Manitoba's heritage resources come from many sources, including interested groups and individuals. After research by the Historic Resources Branch, proposals are submitted for recommendation to the Manitoba Heritage Council, an appointed advisory board comprised of historians, architects, archaeologists, and others active in the heritage field. The Council makes recommendations to the Minister of Culture, Heritage and Tourism to identify, protect, preserve, commemorate and interpret historically and architecturally significant sites, buildings, people and events in Manitoba.

Each plaque tells the story of one important aspect of this province's rich and fascinating history. Almost 180 Council-sponsored commemorative plaques have been erected throughout Manitoba. Whenever possible, plaques are located at an authentic site associated with the person, place or event being honoured. In 1998-99, through the assistance of dedicated community volunteers, two plaque unveiling ceremonies were held in the Norman and Westman regions of Manitoba to celebrate our past.



Commemorative plaques not only convey a fascinating story cast or etched in metal, they also represent the dedication of local volunteers. The placement of a plaque is often accompanied by an unveiling ceremony, a special moment when a community can join together to honour its past and celebrate its future.

Griswold United Church

Location: Griswold
Description: 1 plaque - English and French
Date of Unveiling: July 12, 1998
Sponsor Group: Griswold Centennial Committee

Historical Theme Represented: Social & Cultural Life/Religious Life
Churches are the strongest expressions of the cultures of the various groups that settled Manitoba. This church is the best example of a small Presbyterian church of fieldstone.

Plaque Text

Between 1890 and 1910, more than 200 Methodist and Presbyterian churches were built in Manitoba. While most were small, wood-frame buildings, some larger church communities were able to build more elaborate churches of brick or stone. Occasionally, a small congregation might undertake such an ambitious project.

In 1896, local stonemason Henry Winter was commissioned to build the Presbyterian church. His design, with its rugged stonework, pointed Gothic-style windows, and restrained woodwork, recalls the small parish churches of Scotland and England. In Manitoba, Griswold United is one of the fullest expressions of that tradition.

Celebrants at the plaque unveiling ceremony enjoyed a beautiful day and the inspiring words of various dignitiaries.

Rossville Mission

Location: Adjacent to United Church, Norway House
Description: 1 plaque - English, Cree and French
Date of Unveiling: June 9, 1998
Sponsor Group: Norway House Historical Society

Historical Theme Represented: Social and Cultural History/Religious Life and Teaching and Learning in Native Communities
This site is a representation of the efforts of British Protestant missionaries to bring Christianity and Victorian culture to Aboriginal people.

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Above and centre: The plaque was unveiled in the Rossville Mission Church.

Left: An example of Cree syllabics.

Plaque Text

Superintendent James Evans of the British Wesleyan Methodists established Rossville Mission in 1840. The mission was an attempt by the Hudson's Bay Company to encourage Aboriginal employees to stay in the district rather than move to the Red River Settlement.

Rossville was to be a model village where the Cree residents would be instructed in European Christianity and encouraged to become settlers. The Company provided a substantial church, parsonage, and school for this purpose.

At this mission, Evans developed the Cree syllabic system. Adapted to many different languages, syllabics spread rapidly among Northern Aboriginal societies through the widely distributed books produced by the Rossville printing press.

Evans' opposition to Sunday work and his encouragement of fur trade competition angered Governor George Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company, who secured his removal. The community was served by the Canadian Methodist Conference after 1853 and by the Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada after 1925.

D. Appendix

The Historic Resources Branch has produced a variety of publications that may be of use for anyone interested in the subject of Manitoba's heritage architecture. These publications are available at the Legislative Library of Manitoba (200 Vaughan Street in Winnipeg) and may be in local libraries.

How-to Series

A Guide To Conducting a Municipal Heritage Building Inventory
Identifying Architectural Styles in Manitoba
A Guide To Researching a Heritage Building
A Guide To Developing A Conservation Strategy for a Heritage Building

Building Theme Studies

A Study of the Church Buildings in Manitoba of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Churches of Canada
A Study of Public School Buildings in Manitoba
A Study of Anglican Church Buildings in Manitoba
Railway Stations of Manitoba: A Building Inventory
Ukrainian Churches of Manitoba: A Building Inventory

Walking Tours

Brandon. An Architectural Walking Tour
Dauphin. An Architectural Walking Tour
Early Architecture of Portage la Prairie
Neepawa. An Architectural Walking Tour

Planning District Studies

Architectural Heritage: The Brandon and Area Planning District
Architectural Heritage: The Eastern Interlake Planning District
Architectural Heritage: The MSTW Planning District
Architectural Heritage: The Selkirk and District Planning Area

Edukits

Discovering Manitoba Architecture (A multi-media kit designed for Grades 3 and 6)

If you are interested in other Branch publications, or if you would like more information on these subjects, please contact:

Mrs. Joan Wachs
Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism
Historic Resources
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3B 1N3
PHONE (204) 945-2118 TOLL-FREE: 1-800-282-8069 ext. 2118
FAX: (204) 948-2384
e-mail: jwachs@chc.gov.mb.ca

Municipal Heritage Advisory Committees (appointed bodies that advise municipal councils on heritage matters) have also produced publications that focus on heritage architecture.

Walking Tours

A Walker's Guide to the Historic Buildings of Selkirk
A Walking Tour Through History With Portage Heritage Inc.
All Aboard! for McCreary Village Heritage Walking Tour
Carman. A Walk in the Past
Explore Baldur
Glenboro Walking Tour
Hamiota. Exploring Our Heritage
McCreary. Heritage Tour Sites (Rural)
Take a Walk Through History. The Town of Minnedosa
Tour Souris
Walk/Drive Tour of the Historic Buildings in Carman

Architectural Studies

Residential Architecture in Selkirk: A History
Residential Selkirk: Style Types

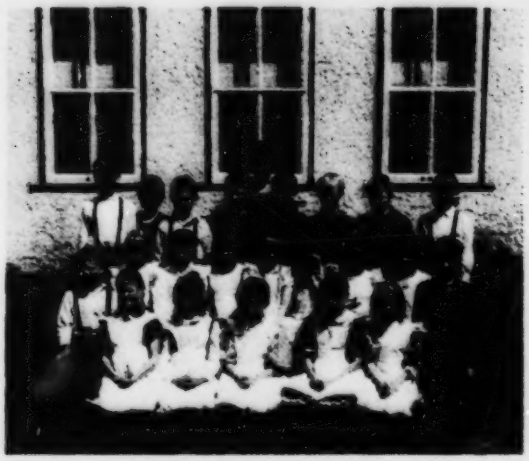
Building Inventories

City of Brandon: Municipal Heritage Building Inventory
Carman: A Building Inventory
Hamiota: A Building Inventory
Lac du Bonnet: A Building Inventory
Minnedosa: A Building Inventory
Portage la Prairie: A Building Inventory (Phase 1)
Rossburn: A Building Inventory
Selkirk: A Building Inventory
Stonewall: A Building Inventory

If you are interested in these materials, or in the initiatives that created them, please contact:

Mr. David Butterfield, Architectural Historian
Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Tourism
Historic Resources
Main Floor, 213 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3B 1N3
PHONE (204) 945-2205 TOLL-FREE: 1-800-282-8069 ext. 2205
FAX: (204) 948-2384
e-mail: dbutterfield@chc.gov.mb.ca

Heritage Heroes



Old-time School Days, 1990s Style

IT STARTED IN 1992 as a centennial project and six years later it's still going strong. Every year, the Marringhurst Historical Society puts on a special Pioneer School Day at the old Marringhurst School (built in 1892), and hosts grade three and four students. But it's not just a dreary old history lecture. Here, the kids step back a hundred years. The day starts at the nearby Klassen farm, where the girls are dressed in pinafores and the boys are suited up with red hankies and suspenders. A walk down the road to the school, recreating a sense of their forebears' daily journeys, takes them to the one-room school that served the area until 1967. The rest of the school day is spent taking lessons at old wooden desks with pioneer materials like fountain pens and ink wells. This past year it fell to teachers at Manitou to lead the whole project; that they did is a real testament to the value of this project. As Marie Nelson, one of the original organizers says, "It's always difficult to get children to relate to history. But putting them in this setting sure gets them going." And what a legacy! With young visitors from Pilot Mound, Clearwater, Manitou, Crystal City and others, the Marringhurst group just might have inspired a whole generation to care about—and preserve—their own local history.

Architecture in the Classroom

The Branch's educational products includes an edukit entitled *Discovering Manitoba Architecture*. This product is a favourite with Social Studies teachers of Grades 3 and 6. Students learn about architecture in general but also get some insight into the history of Manitoba buildings (through posters, slides, models and more).

The edukit is available through the
Manitoba Textbook Bureau
130, 1st Avenue W.
Souris, Manitoba R0K 2C0
phone 483-4040.